Tool 17 Continuous Stream Walk Assessment Methods Field Sheets

This tool contains the field sheets to conduct the Center for Watershed Protection's Unified Stream Assessment (USA) and the Maryland Department of Natural Resource's Stream Corridor Assessment (SCA). Both are continuous stream walk methods that systematically evaluate conditions and identify restoration opportunities within the stream corridor. For more details on USA and guidance for completing the field forms, see Kitchell and Schueler, 2004.

Unified Stream Assessment (USA)



WATERSHED/SUBSHED:						DATE:/ ASSESSED BY:					
SURVEY REAC	CH ID:		TI	ME::_AM/P	M	Рното ID:	(Camera-Pic	#) /#			
SITE ID (Condi	ition-#): O	T	LA	т°'_	" Lo	ONG°	' ''	LMK	GPS: (Unit ID)		
BANK:	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	TYPE:		MATERIALA		SHAPE:	Single	DIMENSIONS:	SUBMERGED:		
LT RT	Head	TYPE:		MATERIAL:	Metal	Circular	☐ Double	DIMENSIONS.	□ No		
FLOW:		Closed	i	PVC/Plastic	Brick	☐ Elliptical		Diameter:			
	Trickle	pipe		Other:		Other:			Fully		
Moderate						☐ Trapezoid		oth: (i	n)		
Substantial Other:		Open channe	a1	☐ Concrete ☐ E	larthen	Parabolic	- 1	dth (Top): (ii	_ \ /		
Other:		Chain		Other.		Other:		(Bottom): (in			
CONDITION:		ODOR:	□No	DEPOSITS/STAIN	is:	VEGGIE DE	ENSITY:		GROWTH: None		
☐ None		Gas	_	☐ None ☐Oily		☐ None		Brown O	range Green		
☐ Chip/Cracke		Sewag		☐ Flow Line		☐ Normal ☐ Inhibited		Other:			
Corrosion		Sulfid		☐ Paint		Excessive		POOL QUALITY ☐ Good ☐ Odor			
Other:		Other:		☐Other:		Other:		Suds Alga			
								Other:			
For	Color:	. [Clea	r 🗌 Brown 🔲 (Grey [Yellow [☐Green ☐ (Orange Red	7 Other:		
FLOWING	TURBIDI		None			Cloudy	Opaque	Jiange Red	J Other.		
ONLY	FLOATA		None				Petroleum (o	il sheen)	Other:		
OTHER	☐ Exce	ess Trash (pa	aper/pla	astic bags)	Dumping	(bulk)	Excessive S	edimentation			
CONCERNS:	☐ Need	ds Regular M	Mainten	ance	Bank Eros	sion	Other:				
l <u>—</u>	ESTORA	FION CANI	DIDATE	_	-		aylighting [Local stream rep	air/outfall stabilization		
∐ no	. 1			Storm water re	trofit	Other:					
If yes for dayla		er from out	Fall:	ft Type	of oviet	ing vagatation		Clos	o °		
Length of veget	alive cove	i iioiii outi	a11	nt Type	or exist	ing vegetation	•	510]	je		
If yes for storn	nwater:										
Is stormwater co	•					cription:					
Yes No					available	e:					
OUTFALL				tinct color and/or a f discharge is significant	Small di	ischarge; flow mo	stly clear and odd	rless. If the Outfall	does not have dry weather		
SEVERITY: (circle #)	com	pared to the a	mount of	normal flow in receiving		ge has a color and ge is very small co		dischar	rge; staining; or appearance		
(circle n)		am; discnarge iificant impact (to be having a am.		d any impact appe			sing any erosion problems.		
			5		4	3	3	2	1		
SKETCH/NOT	ES:										
							Ri	EPORTED TO AUTH	ORITIES: YES NO		



SURVEY REACH: SITE ID: (Condition=#) ER-	WATERSHED/SUBS	Watershed/subshed:						/	ASSES	SED BY:	
PROCESS:	SURVEY REACH:			TIME:	:AM/PM		Р ното ID (Са	MERA-PIC#	ŧ):	/#	
PROCESS:	SITE ID: (Condition-	#)	START LAT	0 1	_" Long	0	' ''	LMK		GPS: (Unit ID)	
PROCESS:	ER		END LAT					LMK			
Downcutting								·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	I	
Sed. deposition Channelized Bank Angle LTo and/or RTo Wetted Widthft	□ Downcutting □ Bed scour LOCATION □ Widening □ Bank failure DIMENSIO □ Headcutting □ Bank scour Length (if not be a constant)			LOCATION DIMENSION Length (if no	: ☐ Meander NS: → GPS) LT	bend f	Straight section t and/or RT	Steep s	lope/vall	ey wall Other:	
LAND OWNERSHIP: Private Public Unknown LAND COVER: Forest Field/Ag Developed: POTENTIAL RESTORATION CANDIDATE: Grade control Bank stabilization No Other: THREAT TO PROPERTY/INFRASTRUCTURE: No Yes (Describe): EXISTING RIPARIAN WIDTH: 25 ft 25 - 50 ft 50-75ft 75-100ft 75-100ft EROSION SEVERITY(circle#) Channelized= 1 ACCESS: Good access: Open area in public ownership, sufficient room to stockpile materials, easy stream channel access for heavy equipment using existing roads or trails. 5 4 3 2 Fair access: Forested or developed area adjacent to stream. Access requires tree removal or impact to landscaped areas. Stockpile areas small or distant from stream. 5 4 3 2 Infficient access. Must cross wetland, steep slope of the sensitive areas to access stream. Minimal stockpile areas small or distant from stream. Fair access: Forested or developed area adjacent to stream. Access requires tree removal or impact to landscaped areas. Stockpile areas small or distant from stream section. Specialized heavy equipment required.	l <u> </u>										
POTENTIAL RESTORATION CANDIDATE: Grade control Bank stabilization No Other: THREAT TO PROPERTY/INFRASTRUCTURE: No SEVERITY(circle#) SEVERITY(circle#) Channelized= 1 ACCESS: Good access: Open area in public ownership, sufficient room to stockpile materials, easy stream channel access for heavy equipment using existing roads or trails. 5 4 3 2 1 Fair access: Forested or developed area adjacent to stream. Access requires tree removal or impact to landscaped areas. Stockpile areas small or distant from stream. Severity (circle#) ACCESS: Bank stabilization Yes (Describe): 75-100ft >100ft	Sed. deposition		Channelized	Bank Angle							
THREAT TO PROPERTY/INFRASTRUCTURE: No Yes (Describe): EXISTING RIPARIAN WIDTH: ≤25 ft 25 - 50 ft 50-75ft 75-100ft >100ft EROSION SEVERITY(circle#) Channelized= 1 Access: Good access: Open area in public ownership, sufficient room to stockpile materials, easy stream channel access for heavy equipment using existing roads or trails. THREAT TO PROPERTY/INFRASTRUCTURE: No Yes (Describe): 25 ft 25 - 50 ft 50-75ft 75-100ft >100ft >100ft Pat downcutting evident, active stream widening, banks actively eroding at a moderate rate; no threat to property or infrastructure Pat downcutting evident, active stream widening, banks actively eroding at a moderate rate; no threat to property or infrastructure Fair access: Forested or developed area adjacent to stream. Access requires tree removal or impact to landscaped areas. Stockpile areas small or distant from stream. Fair access: Forested or developed area adjacent to stream. Access requires tree removal or impact to landscaped areas. Stockpile areas swallable and/or located a great distance from stream section. Specialized heavy equipment required.	LAND OWNERSHIP: Private Public Unknown LAND COVER: Forest Field/Ag Developed:										
EXISTING RIPARIAN WIDTH: \$\sum_{\leq} 25 \text{ ft } \sum_{\leq} 25 - 50 \text{ ft } \sum_{\leq} 50-75 \text{ ft } \sum_{\leq} 50-75 \text{ ft } \sum_{\leq} 75-100 \text{ ft } \sum_{\leq} >100 \text{ ft } \sum_{\leq} >1	□ No □ Other:										
SEVERITY(circle#) of the stream eroding at a fast rate; erosion contributing significant amount of sediment to stream; obvious threat to property or infrastructure. Channelized= 1 Channelized= 1 Severity(circle#) Channelized= 1 Severity(circle#) Channelized= 1 Severity(circle#) Channelized= 1 Severity(circle#) Severity(circ	EXISTING RIPARIA	N WII	отн:		ft 25 - 50	ft [50-75ft	5-100ft	□ >100±	ft	
ACCESS: Good access: Open area in public ownership, sufficient room to stockpile materials, easy stream channel access for heavy equipment using existing roads or trails. Fair access: Forested or developed area adjacent to stream. Access requires tree removal or impact to landscaped areas. Stockpile areas small or distant from stream. Difficult access. Must cross wetland, steep slope of other sensitive areas to access stream. Minimal stockpile areas available and/or located a great distance from stream section. Specialized heavy equipment required. 5 4 3 2 1	SEVERITY(circle#)	Active downcutting; tall banks on both sides of the stream eroding at a fast rate; erosion contributing significant amount of sediment to stream; obvious threat to property or			widening, bar moderate rate	ıks activ	ely eroding at a	sion; likely	caused by a pipe outfall, local		
ownership, sufficient room to stockpile materials, easy stream channel access for heavy equipment using existing roads or trails. Fail access: For ested of developed area adjacent to stream. Access requires tree removal or impact to landscaped areas. Stockpile areas small or distant from stream. Other sensitive areas to access stream. Minimal stockpile areas available and/or located a great distance from stream section. Specialized heavy equipment required.					4	3	-	_		=	
	ACCESS:	owners materia heavy e	hip, sufficient room t ils, easy stream cha	to stockpile nnel access for	adjacent to st removal or im	ream. A pact to	ccess requires tree landscaped areas.	other sens stockpile a distance fr	other sensitive areas to access stream. Minimal stockpile areas available and/or located a great listance from stream section. Specialized heavy equipment required.		
NOTES/CROSS SECTION SKETCH:			_		4	3		2		1	
Reported to authorities ☐ Yes ☐ N	NOTES/CROSS SEC	TION S	SKETCH:					Paracont			



WATERSHED/SUBSHED:						DATE:	/	Ass	SESSED BY:
SURVEY REACH:			TIME:	_:	AM/PM	Рното	ID: (Camera-Pi	c #)	/ #
SITE ID: (Condition-#)	START L	AT°	_' <u>'</u> '']	Long_	o	<u>'</u>	LMK		GPS: (Unit ID)
IB	END L	AT°	_''']	Long	0	' ''	LMK		
	•								
IMPACTED BANK: LT RT Both	REASON IN	ADEQUATE:			ion 🔲 To d 🔲 Otl		☐ Widespread inv	/asive j	plants
LAND USE:	Private			Course		Other I			
(Facing downstream) LT Bar				_					
RT Bar DOMINANT	nk Paved	Bare groun	d Turf/lav		Tall grass	Shrub/se		Other	
LAND COVER: LT Ba]					
RT Bank									
Invasive Plants:									
STREAM SHADE PROVID	DED? Nor	ne 🗌 Par	tial [Full	WETI	LANDS PI	RESENT? No		Yes Unknown
D	Q :			. –	~	–	7		1
POTENTIAL RESTORATION CANDIDATE Active reforestation Greenway design Natural regeneration Invasives removal									
no Dragger and A Drag		Oth	er:						
RESTORABLE AREA		REFOREST	TATION	Impacte where t	ed area on pu he riparian ar	iblic land rea does	Impacted area on eith public or private land t		Impacted area on private land where road; building
LT BAN Length (ft):		POTENTIA		not app	ear to be use	ed for any	presently used for a sp	pecific	encroachment or other
		(Circle #)		area av	purpose; ple ailable for pla	anting	purpose; available are planting adequate	a 101	feature significantly limits available area for planting
Width (ft):					5	4	. 3		2 1
POTENTIAL CONFLICTS Poor/unsafe access to si					d invasive mal impac				n Lack of sun
NOTES:									

Stream Crossing



WATERSHED	/SUBSHED:				DA	TE:		ASSE	SSED BY:		
SURVEY REA	CH ID:		TIME: :	_AM/PM	PH	ото ID	: (Camera-Pi	c #)	/#		
SITE ID: (Con	edition-#) SC	LAT	<u> </u>	" LONG_	°		" L	MK	GPS (Unit ID)		
TYPE: Roa		l Crossii					Geological Fort		Other:		
	SHAPE: Arch Botton	mlagg	# BARRELS:	MATERIAL: ALIGNMENT: ☐ Concrete ☐ Flow-aligned				DIMENSIONS: (if variable, sketch)			
	Arch Botton Box Ellipt		☐ Single ☐ Double	Concrete Metal			t flow-aligned	Barrel diameter:(ft)			
FOR ROAD/	Circular		Triple	Other:			not know		Height:(ft)		
RAILROAD	Other:		Other:					Culvert length:(ft)			
CROSSINGS ONLY	CONDITION: (Evidence					CULV ☐ Fla	ERT SLOPE:		Width: (ft)		
01,21	Cracking/chipping/c						ght (2° – 5°)		width(It)		
	☐ Sediment depositio☐ Other (describe):	n	☐ Failing emb	ankment			vious (>5°)	Roadway	elevation:(ft)		
	Uniter (describe):							- Troug way	(11)		
POTENTIAL RESTORATION CANDIDATE											
□ no □ Local stream repair □ Other:											
IS SC ACTING AS GRADE CONTROL No Yes Unknown											
EXTENT OF PHYSICAL BLOCKAGE: BLOCKAGE SEVERITY: (circle #)											
	☐ Total ☐ ☐ Temporary ☐	Partial Unknow		A structure such	as a d	lam or	A total fish blocka	ige on a	A temporary barrier such as a		
If yes for	☐ Temporary ☐	Ulikilov	VII	road culvert on a	3rd or			ld isolate a	beaver dam or a blockage at the very head of a stream with		
fish barrier	CAUSE:			upstream movement of or partial			or partial blockag	e that may	very little viable fish habitat		
			rop:(in)	anadromous fish passage device p			interfere with the anadromous fish.		above it; natural barriers such as waterfalls.		
	☐ Flow too shallow \ ☐ Other:	water De	epth:(in)								
NOTES/SKET				5			4 3		2 1		
NOTES/SKET	cn.										
							REPOR	TED TO AU	THORITIES YES NO		



WATERSHED/SUBSHED:				DATE:/_	/	ASSESSED BY:			
SURVEY REACH ID:		TIME::_	AM/PM	Рното II	D: (Camera-Pic #)	/#			
SITE ID: (Condition-#)	START LAT	o ' ''	Long_	<u> </u>	LMK	GPS: (Unit ID)			
CM	END LAT_	o <u>'</u>	Long_	<u> </u>	LMK	_			
	•								
TYPE: Channelization	☐ Bank armoring	concrete cha	annel 🔲 Fl	loodplain encroach	ment Other:				
MATERIAL:	Does channel hav	ve perennial flo	ow?	☐ Yes ☐ No	DIMENSIONS:				
Concrete Gabion	Is there evidence	of sediment de	eposition?	☐ Yes ☐ No	Height Bottom Width	(ft) (ft)			
Rip Rap Earthen Metal	Is vegetation gro	wing in channe	:1?	☐ Yes ☐ No	Top Width:	(ft)			
Other:	Is channel connected to floodplain?				Length:	(ft)			
BASE FLOW CHANNEL	(:)			ADJACENT STE	REAM CORRIDO	R			
Depth of flow			Available width	h LT	(ft) RT(ft)				
Defined low flow chann	el? Yes No			Utilities Presen	it?	Fill in floodplain?			
% of channel bottom	%			☐ Yes ☐ No		□Yes □ No			
POTENTIAL RESTORAT	ION CANDIDATE	Structural rep	oair 🗌 Bas	se flow channel cre	eation Natural	channel design			
no	[De-channeliz	ation 🗌 Fis	h barrier removal	☐ Bioengi	neering			
CHANNEL- IZATION SEVERITY: A long section of concrete stream (>500') channel where water is very shallow (<1" deep) with no natural sediments present in the channel. A moderate length (> 200') , beginning to function as a native vegetated bars may have for			atural stream channel.	depth, a natur shape similar	nannel less than 100 ft with good water ral sediment bottom, and size and to the unchannelized stream reaches low impacted area.				
(Circle #)	5	4	3		2	1			
NOTES:									





WATERSHED/SUB	SHED:		DATE:/ ASSESSED BY:						
SURVEY REACH I	D:	TIME: :AM/PM	РНОТО ID: (Сал	mera-Pic #)	/#				
SITE ID: (Condition	n-#) TR LAT	°'" Long		_'' LMK _	GPS: (Unit ID)				
TYPE: Industrial Commercial Residential	☐ Tires ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	Paper	SOURCE: Unknown Flooding Illegal dump Local outfall	LOCATION: Stream Riparian Ard Lt bank Rt bank	A MOTING (# D: 1 1				
POTENTIAL RESTORATION CANDIDATE ☐ Stream cleanup ☐ Stream adoption segment ☐ Removal/prevention of dumping ☐ no ☐ Other:									
If yes for trash or	EQUIPMENT NEEDED:	☐ Heavy equipment ☐ Tr	ash bags 🔲 Unknow	wn	DUMPSTER WITHIN 100 FT:				
debris removal	WHO CAN DO IT:	Yes No Unknown							
CLEAN-UP POTENTIAL: (Circle #)	A small amount of trash (i.e than two pickup truck loads) to inside a park with easy access	ocated with easy access. Trash m	ay have been dumped ov t could be cleaned up in	/er area, where ac	nt of trash or debris scattered over a large scess is very difficult. Or presence of drums of hazardous materials				
· · · · · ·	5	4	3	2	1				
NOTES:									
				REPORTE	TO AUTHORITIES YES NO				

Utility Impacts

WATERSHED/SUBS	HED:	DATE:			ASSESS	ED BY:				
SURVEY REACH II):	Tı	ME::_	AM/PM	Рно	то ID: (Camera-Pic	amera-Pic #) /#		
SITE ID: (Condition-	#) UT	LAT	· '	" Long ° '		'' LMK		GPS: (Unit ID)		
TYPE: Leaking sewer Exposed pipe Exposed manhole MATERIAL: Concrete Corrugated meta		netal _	Pication: Floodplain Stream bank Above strea	Yes			RRIER:	Diamete	IMENSIONS: or:in exposed:ft	
Other:	PVC Other:		Stream botto Other:	eam bottom CONDITION:						
COLOR										
EVIDENCE OF DISCHARGE:	ODOR [None [Sewage	Oily Sulfic	le 🔲	Chlorine	Other:			
DISCHARGE.	DEPOSITS [None		oilet Paper 🔲 L		Surface	oils Stain	s Oth	er:	
	<u> </u>	-	•	•						
POTENTIAL RESTO	DRATION CANDID			airs Pipe test		Citizen	hotlines 🔲 🛭	Ory weathe	er sampling	
If yes to fish barrier,	Water Drop:	(in)								
UTILITY IMPACT SEVERITY: (Circle #) Section of pipe undermined by e collapse in the near future; a pip the bed or suspended above the section along the edge of the str the entire side of the pipe is expression and there is evic failure.			e running across stream; a long eam where nearly osed; or a he center of the			e is no pipe will be the nary concer nctured by	exposed; the pipe is exposed but is remiorced with concrete and it is not causing a blockage to upstream fish movement; a manhole stack that is at the edge of the stream and does not extend very force utility the			
Leaking= 5	5			4	3		2		1	
NOTES: REPORTED TO LOCAL AUTHORITIES Yes No										
						<u>r</u>	ET OKTED TO	LOCAL AU	THORITIES Yes No	



WATERSHED/SUBSHED:	DATE:/	ASSESSED BY:						
SURVEY REACH ID:	TIME: :AM/PM	Рното ID: (Camera-Pic #)	/#					
SITE ID: (Condition-#) MI LAT	o'" Longo	'_" LMK:	GPS: (Unit ID)					
			•					
POTENTIAL RESTORATION CANDIDATE S	torm water retrofit	restoration Riparian Manageme	ent					
no I	Discharge Prevention Other:							
DESCRIBE:								
		REPORTED TO LOCAL AU	THORITIES Yes No					
WATERSHED/SUBSHED:	DATE:/	ASSESSED BY:						
SURVEY REACH ID:	TIME: :AM/PM	Рното ID: (Camera-Pic #)	/#					
SITE ID: (Condition-#) MI LAT	'' LONG°	'_" LMK:	GPS: (Unit ID)					
POTENTIAL RESTORATION CANDIDATE S		restoration Riparian Manageme	ent					
no I	Discharge Prevention Other:							
DESCRIBE:								
		REPORTED TO LOCAL AU	THORITIES Yes No					
WATERSHED/SUBSHED:	DATE:/	ASSESSED BY:						
SURVEY REACH ID:	TIME: : AM/PM	РНОТО ID: (<i>Camera-Pic #</i>)	/#					
	' 'Long °	' '' LMK:	GPS: (Unit ID)					
Dill Di (Contanon II) III DAI								
POTENTIAL RESTORATION CANDIDATE Storm water retrofit Stream restoration Riparian Management								
	Discharge Prevention Other:	<u> </u>						
DESCRIBE:								
		REPORTED TO LOCAL AU	THORITIES Yes No					



SURVEY REACH I	D:	WTRSHD/	SUBSHD:			DATE:/	_/	ASSESSE	D BY:	
START TIMI	E : :Al	M/PM l	LMK:	END TIM	E :	:AM/PM	LM	K:	5	GPS ID:
LAT ° '	" Lo	ONG°		LAT°	'	" Long	<u> </u>	<u>'</u>	**	
DESCRIPTION:				DESCRIPTION:						
RAIN IN LAST 24 HO			Steady rain	PRESENT CONDITION	ONS	☐ Heavy rain		dy rain 🗆		
□ None	☐ Interm		Ггасе	☐ Clear		☐ Trace	□ Ove	rcast	Partly	cloudy
SURROUNDING LANI		ıstrial ☐ f course ☐		☐ Urban/Resident		☐ Suburban/Res ☐ Pasture	☐ Fores		Institu	ıtional
AVERAGE	CONDITIONS	(check appl	icable)	REACH SKETCH AND SITE IMPACT TRACKING						
BASE FLOW AS % CHANNEL WIDTH	□ 0-25% □25-50 %		50%-75% □ 75-100%	within the surve	y rea	f survey reach. Tra cch (OT, ER, IB,SC, leemed appropriate.	UT, TR, M	II) as well a	s any a	
DOMINANT SUBSTRA ☐ Silt/clay (fine or s ☐ Sand (gritty) ☐ Gravel (0.1-2.5	slick) ") [□ Cobble (□ Boulder □ Bed rocl	(>10") k	, jeun		сетси црргортине.	marcare	urreenon oj	jion	
WATER CLARITY ☐ Clear ☐ Turbid (suspended matter) ☐ Stained (clear, naturally colored) ☐ Opaque (milky) ☐ Other (chemicals, dyes)										
AQUATIC PLANTS Attached: □ none □ some □ lots IN STREAM Floating: □ none □ some □ lots										
WILDLIFE IN OR AROUND STREAM (Evidence of) ☐ Fish ☐ Beaver ☐ Deer ☐ Snails ☐ Other:										
STREAM SHADING (water surface)	☐ Mostly sha☐ Halfway (2☐ Partially sh☐ Unshaded	≥50%) haded (≥259								
CHANNEL	Downcut	ting	Bed scour							
DYNAMICS	Widening	·	Bank failure							
Unknown	Headcutti Aggradin Sed. depo	g	Bank scour Slope failure Channelized							
G	Height: LT b	ank	(ft)							
CHANNEL DIMENSIONS	RT b		(ft)							
(FACING	Width: Bott		(ft)							
DOWNSTREAM)	Тор		(ft)							
R	EACH ACCESS	IBILITY		1						
Good: Open area in	Fair: Forested or	Difficu	IIt. Must cross	1						
public ownership,	developed area adjacent to strea		d, steep slope, or ve areas to get to							
sufficient room to stockpile materials,	Access requires	tree stream	n. Few areas to							
easy stream channel	removal or impact landscaped area		ile available located a great							
access for heavy equipment using	Stockpile areas	distan	ce from stream.							
existing roads or trails.	small or distant for		alized heavy							
5 4	stream.	2	nent required. 1	1						
NOTES: (biggest prob	lem you see in si	urvey reach)								
						Repor	TED TO A	UTHORITI	ES 🗀	Yes 🗌 No

OVERALL STREAM CONDITION											
	Optimal	Suboptimal	Marginal	Poor							
IN-STREAM HABITAT (May modify criteria based on appropriate habitat regime)	Greater than 70% of substrate favorable for epifaunal colonization and fish cover; mix of snags, submerged logs, undercut banks, cobble or other stable habitat and at stage to allow full colonization potential (i.e., logs/snags that are <u>not</u> new fall and <u>not</u> transient).	40-70% mix of stable habitat; well- suited for full colonization potential; adequate habitat for maintenance of populations; presence of additional substrate in the form of newfall, but not yet prepared for colonization (may rate at high end of scale).	20-40% mix of stable habitat; habitat availability less than desirable; substrate frequently disturbed or removed.	Less than 20% stable habitat; lack of habitat is obvious; substrate unstable or lacking.							
	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 1 0							
VEGETATIVE PROTECTION (score each bank, determine sides by facing downstream)	More than 90% of the streambank surfaces and immediate riparian zone covered by native vegetation, including trees, understory shrubs, or nonwoody macrophytes; vegetative disruption through grazing or mowing minimal or not evident; almost all plants allowed to grow naturally.	70-90% of the streambank surfaces covered by native vegetation, but one class of plants is not well-represented; disruption evident but not affecting full plant growth potential to any great extent; more than one-half of the potential plant stubble height remaining.	50-70% of the streambank surfaces covered by vegetation; disruption obvious; patches of bare soil or closely cropped vegetation common; less than one-half of the potential plant stubble height remaining.	Less than 50% of the streambank surfaces covered by vegetation; disruption of streambank vegetation is very high; vegetation has been removed to 5 centimeters or less in average stubble height.							
	Left Bank 10 9	8 7 6	5 4 3	2 1 0							
	Right Bank 10 9	8 7 6	5 4 3	2 1 0							
BANK EROSION (facing downstream)	Banks stable; evidence of erosion or bank failure absent or minimal; little potential for future problems. <5% of bank affected.	Grade and width stable; isolated areas of bank failure/erosion; likely caused by a pipe outfall, local scour, impaired riparian vegetation or adjacent use.	Past downcutting evident, active stream widening, banks actively eroding at a moderate rate; no threat to property or infrastructure	Active downcutting; tall banks on both sides of the stream eroding at a fast rate; erosion contributing significant amount of sediment to stream; obvious threat to property or infrastructure.							
	Left Bank 10 9	8 7 6	5 4 3	2 1 0							
	Right Bank 10 9	8 7 6	5 4 3	2 1 0							
FLOODPLAIN CONNECTION	High flows (greater than bankfull) able to enter floodplain. Stream not deeply entrenched.	High flows (greater than bankfull) able to enter floodplain. Stream not deeply entrenched.	High flows (greater than bankfull) not able to enter floodplain. Stream deeply entrenched.	High flows (greater than bankfull) not able to enter floodplain. Stream deeply entrenched.							
	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 1 0							
	OVER	ALL BUFFER AND FLOODPLAI	IN CONDITION								
	Optimal	Suboptimal	Marginal	Poor							
VEGETATED BUFFER WIDTH	Width of buffer zone >50 feet; human activities (i.e., parking lots, roadbeds, clear-cuts, lawns, crops) have not impacted zone.	Width of buffer zone 25-50 feet; human activities have impacted zone only minimally.	Width of buffer zone 10-25 feet; human activities have impacted zone a great deal.	Width of buffer zone <10 feet: little or no riparian vegetation due to human activities.							
	Left Bank 10 9	8 7 6	5 4 3	2 1 0							
	Right Bank 10 9	8 7 6	5 4 3	2 1 0							
FLOODPLAIN VEGETATION	Predominant floodplain vegetation type is mature forest	Predominant floodplain vegetation type is young forest	Predominant floodplain vegetation type is shrub or old field	Predominant floodplain vegetation type is turf or crop land							
	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 1 0							
FLOODPLAIN HABITAT	Even mix of wetland and non-wetland habitats, evidence of standing/ponded water	Even mix of wetland and non-wetland habitats, no evidence of standing/ponded water	Either all wetland or all non- wetland habitat, evidence of standing/ponded water	Either all wetland or all non- wetland habitat, no evidence of standing/ponded water							
	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 1 0							
FLOODPLAIN ENCROACH- MENT	No evidence of floodplain encroachment in the form of fill material, land development, or manmade structures	Minor floodplain encroachment in the form of fill material, land development, or manmade structures, but not effecting floodplain function	Moderate floodplain encroachment in the form of filling, land development, or manmade structures, some effect on floodplain function	Significant floodplain encroachment (i.e. fill material, land development, or man-made structures). Significant effect on floodplain function							
	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 1 0							
Sub Total In-st	ream:/80 + B	uffer/Floodplain:/80	= Total Survey	Reach/160							

Photo Inventory (By Camera)

Project:	This field sheet is to be completed AS photos are taken in the field. The intent is
Group:	to organize pictures taken on each camera. Fill out one sheet per camera (add sheets as needed). Only fill in Date/Reach/Location ID when you start in a new
Camera:	spatial or temporal location.

Date	Stream/ Reach	Location ID	Photo #	Description

Date	Stream/	Location	Photo	Description Excerpt from Kitchell and Schueler,
Date	Reach	ID	#	Description

Comments:

(BACK)

Map:			Tea	ım:		Site	e:	_	
Date: /	/ DD YY		Pho	oto:		Sui	rvey:	_	
Type: Concrete, Gab	oion, R ip- r ap	, E artl	n C hanr	nel, O th	er:				
Bottom Width:		in	Lei	ngth: _			ft.		
Does channel have]	perennial fl	ow?	Yes N	Го					
Is sediment depositi	ion occurri	ng in	the ch	annel?	Yes	No			
Is vegetation growing	ng in the cl	nanne	l? Yes	No					
Is it part of a road	crossing? N	No A	Ab ove	Below	Bot	h			
Channelized lengtl	h above road	crossi	ng			ft.			
Channelized lengtl	h below road	l crossi	ing			ft.			
Severity	Severe	1	2	3	4	5	Minor	Unknown (-1)	
Correctability	Best	1	2	3	4	5	Worst	Unknown (-1)	
Access	Best	1	2	3	4	5	Worst	Unknown (-1)	

CHANNEL ALTERATION

CA

Map:			Tea	ım:		51 t	e:	_
Date:/	DD YY		Pho	oto:		Su	rvey:	_
Type: Concrete, Ga	bion, R ip- r ap	o, E artl	n C hann	nel, O th	ner:			
Bottom Width:		in	Ler	ngth: _			ft.	
Does channel have	perennial fl	ow?	Yes N	Го				
Is sediment deposi	tion occurri	ng in	the ch	annel?	Yes	No		
Is vegetation growing	ing in the cl	nanne	1? Y es	No				
Is it part of a road	crossing? N	No A	Ab ove	Below	Bot	h		
Channelized leng	th above road	crossi	ng			ft.		
Channelized leng	th below road	l crossi	ing			ft.		
Severity	Severe	1	2	3	4	5	Minor	Unknown (-1)
Correctability	Best	1	2	3	4	5	Worst	Unknown (-1)
Access	Best	1	2	3	4	5	Worst	Unknown (-1)

EROSION SITE ES

Map:			Tea	ım:		Site	e:	_
Date:/	/ DD YY		Pho	oto:		Sui	rvey:	_
Type: Downcutting	W idening	He	adcuttii	ng U	nknowi	1		
Cause: Bend at stee	ep slope, P ipe	O utfal	l, Belov	v Ch ani	nelizatio	n, Belo	w R oad C ro	ossing,
Livestock, I	and Use Chan	ige Up	stream,	Other:				
Length:		_ft.	Ave	erage e	xposed	bank	height:	ft.
	Left Side (lo est, M ultiflora R	_			_			vn, P a v ed, Sh rubs & Small Tree
Present Land Use	Right Side (le	ookin	g dowi	nstream	1): Cro	p field,	Pasture, Lav	wn, P a v ed, Sh rubs & Small Tree
Fores	st, M ultiflora F	Rose, C	ther _					
Threat to Infrastru	icture?: Yes	No	Desc	ribe: _				
Severity	Severe	1	2	3	4	5	Minor	Unknown (-1)
Correctability	Best	1	2	3	4	5	Worst	Unknown (-1)
Access	Best	1	2	3	4	5	Worst	Unknown (-1)
Map:			Tea	ım:		Site	e:	_
Date:/	/ DD YY		Pho	oto:		Sui	rvey:	_
Type: Downcutting	W idening	He	adcuttii	ng U	nknowi	1		
Cause: Bend at stee Livestock, I	ep slope, P ipe (e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e
Length:		_ft.	Ave	erage e	xposed	bank	height:	ft.
	Left Side (lo st, M ultiflora F	_			_			vn, P a v ed, Sh rubs & Small Tree
	Right Side (lest, Multiflora R		_			_		wn, P a v ed, Sh rubs & Small Tree
Threat to Infrastru	icture?: Yes	No	Desc	ribe: _				
Severity	Severe	1			4		Minor	
Correctability	Best	1	2	3	4	5	Worst	Unknown (-1)
Access	Best	1	2	3	4	5	Worst	Unknown (-1)

EXPOSED PIPE EP

Map:			Tea	am:		Sit	e:	_	
Date:/	/ / DD YY		Ph	oto:		Su	rvey:	_	
Pipe is: Exposed ac			_		_		_	anhole,	
Type of Pipe: Cor	ncrete, Smooth	n Metal	l, Corru	igated N	⁄Ietal, Pl	astic, Te	erra Cotta, C	ther:	
Pipe Diameter:		_ in.	Lei	ngth ex	posed:			ft.	
Purpose of Pipe:	Sewage, Water	Suppl	y, Storn	nwater, l	Unknov	n, Oth	er:		
Evidence of Disch	arge?: Yes	No							
Color: Clear, medi	um brown, da	rk brov	vn, gree	en brow	n, yellov	v brown	n, green, oth	er:	
Odor: Sewage, oily,	, musky, fishy,	rotten	eggs, ch	lorine, 1	none, ot	her:			
Severity	Severe	1	2	3	4	5	Minor	Unknown (-1)	
Correctability	Best	1	2	3	4	5	Worst	Unknown (-1)	
Access	Best	1	2	3	4	5	Worst	Unknown (-1)	
Map:			Tea	am:		Sit	e:	_	
Date:/	<u>/</u>		Ph	oto:		Su	rvey:	_	
Pipe is: Exposed ac	cross bottom cam, Other:		•		C		•	anhole,	
Type of Pipe: Cor	ncrete, Smootl	n Metal	l, Corru	igated N	⁄Ietal, Pl	astic, Te	erra Cotta, C	ther:	
Pipe Diameter:		_ in.	Lei	ngth ex	posed:			ft.	
Purpose of Pipe:	Sewage, Water	Suppl	y, Storn	nwater, ¹	Unknov	n, Oth	er:		
Evidence of Disch	arge?: Yes	No							
Color: Clear, medi	um brown, da	rk brov	vn, gree	en brow	n, yellov	v brow	n, green, oth	er:	
Odor: Sewage, oily,	, musky, fishy,	rotten	eggs, ch	lorine, 1	none, ot	her:			
Severity	Severe	1	2	3	4	5	Minor	Unknown (-1)	
Correctability	Best	1	2	3	4	5	Worst	Unknown (-1)	
Access	Rest	1	2	3	4	5	Worst	Unknown (-1)	

PIPE OUTFALL PO

Map:			Tea	ım:		Site	e:	_
Date:/	/		Pho	oto:		Sur	evey:	_
Type of Outfall: Sto								
Type of Pipe: Earth		oncrete	e Chanr	nel, Cor	ncrete P	ipe, Sm	nooth Metal	Pipe,
Location (facing do	ownstream)	: left b	ank, rig	tht bank	x, head o	of stream	n, Other	
Pipe Diameter:		_ in.	Ch	annel v	width: _		ft.	
Evidence of Discha	rge?: Yes	No						
Color: Clear, mediun	m brown, da	rk brov	vn, gree	n brow	n, yellov	v browi	n, green, oth	er:
Odor: Sewage, oily, 1	musky, fishy,	rotten e	eggs, ch	lorine, 1	none, ot	her:		_
Severity	Severe	1	2	3	4	5	Minor	Unknown (-1)
Correctability	Best	1	2	3	4	5	Worst	Unknown (-1)
Access	Best	1	2	3	4	5	Worst	Unknown (-1)
Map:			Tea	ım:		Site	e:	_
Date: /	/ D D Y Y		Pho	oto:		Sur	evey:	_
Type of Outfall: Sto	ormwater, Se gricultural, C							
Type of Pipe: Earth Corr	n Channel, C ugated Meta					•		Pipe,
Location (facing do	ownstream)	: left b	ank, rig	tht bank	x, head o	of stream	n, Other	
Pipe Diameter:		_ in.	Ch	annel v	width: _		ft.	
Evidence of Discha	rge?: Yes	No						
Color: Clear, mediun	m brown, da	rk brov	vn, gree	n brow	n, yellov	v browi	n, green, oth	er:
Odor: Sewage, oily, 1	musky, fishy,	rotten e	eggs, ch	lorine, 1	none, ot	her:		_
Severity	Severe	1	2	3	4	5	Minor	Unknown (-1)
Correctability	Best	1	2	3	4	5	Worst	Unknown (-1)
Access	Best	1	2	3	4	5	Worst	Unknown (-1)

PO

FISH BARRIER FB

Map:			Tea	ım:		Sit	e:	_	
Date: / / MM DD YY			Ph	oto:		Su	rvey:		
Fish Blockage: To	otal, Pa rtial, Te	empora	ry, Un k	anown					
Type of Barrier: 1	Dam, Road C	Prossing	g, P ipe	Crossin	g, N atu	ral F alls	${f B}$ eaver ${f D}$ a	ım, Ch annelized, Instream Po n	d,
1	Debris D am, (Ot her:					_		
Blockage because:	Too hi gh	Too sh	allow	Too fa s	st				
Water drop:		inch	nes (if to	oo high)					
Water depth:		in	ches (if	too sha	llow)				
Severity	Severe	1	2	3	4	5	Minor	Unknown (-1)	
Correctability	Best	1	2	3	4	5	Worst	Unknown (-1)	
Access	Best	1	2	3	4	5	Worst	Unknown (-1)	
FISH BARRIE			Tea	nm:		Sit	e:	F	В
Date:/				oto:			rvey:	_	
Fish Blockage: To	otal, Pa rtial, T o	empora	ry, Un k	nown					
Type of Barrier: 1	Dam, Road C	Prossing	g, P ipe	Crossin	g, N atu	ral F alls	s, B eaver D a	ım, Ch annelized, Instream Po n	d,
1	Debris D am, (Ot her:					_		
Blockage because:	Too hi gh	Too sh	allow	Too fa s	st				
Water drop:		inch	nes (if to	oo high)					
Water depth:		in	ches (if	too sha	llow)				
Severity	Severe	1	2	3	4	5	Minor	Unknown (-1)	
Correctability	Best	1	2	3	4	5	Worst	Unknown (-1)	

Access

Best

1

2

3

5

Worst

Unknown (-1)

IB

Map:	Map:					Site:		_			
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Date:/			Photo:			Survey:				
M M D D											
Buffer inadequate on:	Left		Right	Ī	${f B}$ oth	(looki	ng downst	ream)			
Is stream unshaded?	Left		Right	ī	${f B}$ oth	(looki	ng downst	ream) N either			
Buffer width left:	ft.		Buffe	er wid	th right:		ft.				
Length left:	ft.		Leng	th rig	ht:		ft.				
Present land use left side: Crop field, Pasture, Lawn, Paved, Shrubs & Small Trees,											
Forest, Multiflora Rose, Other											
Present land use right		•					s & Small				
Has a buffer recently b	een estal	olished:	\mathbf{Y} es	No							
Are Livestock present:	Yes No	Typ	e: Cat	tle, H o	orses, Pigs	, O ther	:				
Severity	Severe	1	2	3	4	5	Minor	Unknown (-1)			
Correctability	Best	1	2	3	4	5	Worst	Unknown (-1)			
Access	Best	1	2	3	4	5	Worst	Unknown (-1)			
Wetland Potential	Best	1	2	3	4	5	Worst	Unknown (-1)			
(Good wetland potential =	= low slop	e, low b	ank he	ight)							

INADEQUATE BUFFER

Team: _____ Site: Map: Date: ____/___ Photo: _____ **Survey:** _____ MM DD YY Buffer inadequate on: Left **R**ight **B**oth (looking downstream) Is stream unshaded? Left Neither Right **B**oth (looking downstream) Buffer width left: ft. Buffer width right: _____ ft. Length right: _____ ft. Length left: _____ ft. Present land use left side: Crop field, Pasture, Lawn, Paved, Shrubs & Small Trees, Forest, Multiflora Rose, Other _____ Present land use right side: Crop field, Pasture, Lawn, Paved, Shrubs & Small Trees, Forest, Multiflora Rose, Other _ Has a buffer recently been established: Yes No Are Livestock present: Yes N_0 Type: Cattle, Horses, Pigs, Other: _____ 5 Severity Severe Minor Unknown (-1) 5 Correctability 1 3 Best Worst Unknown (-1)

3

3

2

2

1

1

(Good wetland potential = low slope, low bank height)

Best

Best

4

4

5

5

Worst

Worst

Unknown (-1)

Unknown (-1)

Wetland Potential

Access

Map:	Team:	_ Site:	_	
Date: / / MM DD YY	Photo:	_ Survey:	_	
Type of activity: Road, Road Co	rossing, U tility, Lo gging, 1		idential Development,	
Sediment Control: Adequate	-			
If inadequate, why?				
Is stream bottom below site lac	len with excess sedime	ent? Yes No		
Length of stream affected:		_ ft.		
Company doing construction:				
Location:				
Severity Severe	1 2 3 4	5 Minor	Unknown (-1)	
Contact office as soon as possi	ble: ()			
IN OR NEAR STREAM C	ONSTRUCTION Team:	Site:		IC
Date: / / MM DD YY		Survey:		
Type of activity: Road, Road Co	rossing, Utility, Logging, I		idential Development,	
Sediment Control: Adequate	Inadequate Unknown			
If inadequate, why?				
Is stream bottom below site lac	len with excess sedime	ent? Yes No		
Length of stream affected:		_ ft.		
Company doing construction:				
Location:				
Severity Severe	1 2 3 4	5 Minor	Unknown (-1)	
Contact office as soon as possi	ble: ()			

TRASH DUMPING TD

Map:	Map:					Sit	e:	_	
Date:/	/ DD YY		Pho	oto:		Su	rvey:	_	
Type of trash: Res						Γ i res, C	Co nstruction,		
Amount of trash:						loads			
Other measure:									
Is trash confined t	o? Single site	e, Large	e Area						
Possible cleanup si	ite for volun	teers?	Yes	No					
Land Ownership:	Public Pri	vate	Un knov	wn					
If public, name: _									
Severity	Severe	1	2	3	4	5	Minor	Unknown (-1)	
Correctability	Best	1	2	3	4	5	Worst	Unknown (-1)	
Access	Best	1	2	3	4	5	Worst	Unknown (-1)	
Map: /							e: rvey:		
	DD YY					541			
Type of trash: Res	sidential, In du ner:					Γ i res, C	Co nstruction,		
Amount of trash:				pick-u	p truck	loads			
Other measure:									
Is trash confined t	o? Single site	e, Large	e Area						
Possible cleanup si	ite for volun	teers?	Yes	No					
Land Ownership:	Public Pri	vate	Un knov	wn					
If public, name:									
Severity	Severe	1	2	3	4	5	Minor	Unknown (-1)	
Correctability	Best	1	2	3	4	5	Worst	Unknown (-1)	
Access	Best	1	2	3	4	5	Worst	Unknown (-1)	

UNUSUAL CONDITION OR COMMENT

UC

Map: Date:/ M M D D Y Y			Team:		Site:		_	
			Photo:				_	
ype: (circle one)	Unusual Co	onditio	on C	omme	nt			
escribe: Odor, S	c um, Excessive	e Al gae	e, W ater	r C olor,	/Clarity	, R ed F	lock, S ewag	e D ischarge, Oi l
otential Cause: _								
everity	Severe	1	2	3	4	5	Minor	Unknown (-1)
Correctability	Best	1	2	3	4	5	Worst	Unknown (-1)
ccess	Best	1	2	3	4	5	Worst	Unknown (-1)
Мар:			Team:			Site:		_
Date:/			Pho	oto:		Sui	rvey:	_
	DD YY	1:4: .			4			
ype: (circle one) escribe: Odor, Se						Dad E	iladz Sayyar	a Discharga Oil
'escribe: Odor, S	cum, excessive	e Al gae	e, water	Color	Ciarity	, K ea F	iock, s ewag	e Discharge, On
otential Cause: _								
everity	Severe	1	2	3	4	5	Minor	Unknown (-1)
Correctability	Best	1	2	3	4	5	Worst	Unknown (-1)
Access	Best	1	2	3	4	5	Worst	Unknown (-1)

Map:	Team:	Site:		
Date:/	Photo: _	Survey	:	
MM DD YY				
_	Optimal	Suboptimal	Marginal	Poor
Macroinvertebrate Substrata				
Embeddedness				
shelter for fish				
Channel Alteration				
ediment Deposition				
Velocity and Depth				
Channel Flow				
Bank Vegetation				
Bank Condition				
Riparian Vegetation				
w. 1 '1.1 D'01				
Wetted width: Riffles:				
Thalweg depth: Riffles:	in. Runs:	in. Poo l	s: in.	
		Sedrock		
REPRESENTATIVE SITE				
REPRESENTATIVE SITE	Team: _	Site: _		
REPRESENTATIVE SITE	Team: _	Site: _	:	
REPRESENTATIVE SITE Map: Date://	Team: _	Site: _		Poor
REPRESENTATIVE SITE Map: Date: // / M M D D Y Y	Team: _ Photo: _	Site: Survey	:	Poor
REPRESENTATIVE SITE Map: Date:/_ M M D D Y Y Macroinvertebrate Substrata	Team: _ Photo: _	Site: Survey	:	Poor
Map:	Team: _ Photo: _	Site: Survey	:	Poor
Map: Date: // / MM DD YY Macroinvertebrate Substrata Embeddedness Shelter for fish	Team: _ Photo: _	Site: Survey	:	Poor
Date:/	Team: _ Photo: _	Site: Survey	:	Poor
Map: Date:/	Team: _ Photo: _	Site: Survey	:	Poor
Map:	Team: _ Photo: _	Site: Survey	:	Poor
Map: Date: / / MM DD YY Macroinvertebrate Substrata Embeddedness Shelter for fish Channel Alteration Sediment Deposition Velocity and Depth Channel Flow	Team: _ Photo: _	Site: Survey	:	Poor
Map:	Team: _ Photo: _	Site: Survey	:	Poor
Map: Date: // / MM DD YY Macroinvertebrate Substrata Embeddedness Shelter for fish Channel Alteration	Team: _ Photo: _	Site: Survey	:	Poor
Map: Date: Macroinvertebrate Substrata Embeddedness Shelter for fish Channel Alteration Sediment Deposition Velocity and Depth Channel Flow Bank Vegetation Riparian Vegetation	Team:Photo: _	Site: Survey Suboptimal	: Marginal	Poor
Map:	Team:Photo: Optimal	Site:Survey Suboptimal	Marginal	Poor

RE

REPRESENTATIVE SITE

HABITAT ASSESSMENT Rocky Bottom Streams

Habitat Parameter	Optimal	Suboptimal	Marginal	Poor
Attachment Sites for Macroinvertebrates (see page 67)	Well-developed riffle and run; riffle is as wide as stream and length extends two times the width of stream; cobble predominates; boul- ders and gravel common.	Riffle is as wide as stream but length is less than two times width; cobble less abundant; boulders and gravel common.	Run area may be lacking; riffle not as wide as stream and its length is less than 2 times the stream width; gravel or large boulders and bedrock prevalent; some cobble present.	Riffles or run virtually nonexistent; large boulders and bedrock prevalent; cobble lacking.
2. Embeddedness (see page 67)	Fine sediment surrounds and fills in 0-25% of the living spaces around and in between the gravel, cobble, and boulders.	Fine sediment surrounds and fills in 25-50% of the living spaces around and in between the gravel, cobble, and boulders.	Fine sediment surrounds and fills in 50-75% of the living spaces around and in between the gravel, cobble, and boulders.	Fine sediment surrounds and fills in more than 75% of the living spaces around and in between the gravel, cobble, and boulders.
3. Shelter for Fish (see page 67)	Snags, submerged logs, undercut banks, or other stable habitat are found in over 50% of the site.	Snags, submerged logs, undercut banks, or other stable habitat are found in over 30-50% of the site.	Snags, submerged logs, undercut banks, or other stable habitat are found in over 10–30% of the site.	Snags, submerged logs, undercut banks, or other stable habitat are found in less than 10% of the site.
4. Channel Alteration (see page 67)	Stream straightening, dredging, artificial embankments, dams or bridge abutments absent or minimal; stream with meandering pattern.	Some stream straightening, dredging, artificial embankments or dams present, usually in area of bridge abutments; no evidence of recent channel alteration activity.	Artificial embankments present to some extent on both banks; and 40 to 80% of stream site straightened, dredged, or otherwise altered.	Banks shored with gabion or cement; over 80% of the stream site straightened and disrupted.
5. Sediment Deposition (see page 67)	Little or no enlargement of islands or point bars and less than 5% of the bottom affected by sediment deposition.	Some new increase in bar formation, mostly from coarse gravel; 5–30% of the bottom affected; slight deposition in pools.	Moderate deposition of new gravel, coarse sand on old and new bars; 30-50% of the bottom affected; sediment deposits at stream obstructions and bends; moderate deposition in pools.	Heavy deposits of fine material, increased bar development; more than 50% of the bottom affected; pools almost absent due to substantial sediment deposition.
6. Stream velocity and depth combinations (see page 67)	Slow (< 1 ft/sec)/shallow (< 1 ft); slow/deep, fast/deep; fast/shallow; all four combinations present	3 of the 4 velocity/depth combinations present; fast current areas generally predominate.	Only 2 of the 4 velocity/depth combinations are present. Score lower if last current areas are missing.	Dominated by 1 velocity/depth category (usually slow/shallow areas)
7. Channel Flow Status (see page 68)	Water reaches base of both lower banks and minimal amount of channel substrate is exposed.	Water fills >75% of the available channel; <25% of channel substrate is exposed.	Water fills 25–75% of the available channel and/or riffle substrates are mostly exposed.	Very little water in channel and mostly present as standing pools.
8. Bank Vegetative Protection (see page 68)	More than 90% of the streambank surfaces covered by natural vegetation, including trees, shrubs, or other plants, vegetative disruption, through grazing or mowing, minimal or not evident; almost all plants allowed to grow naturally.	70-90% of the streambank surfaces covered by natural vegetation, but one class of plants is not well-represented; some vegetative disruption evident; more than one-half of the potential plant stubble height remaining.	50-70% of the streambank surfaces covered by vegetation; patches of bare soil or closely cropped vegetation common; less than one half of the potential plant stubble height remaining.	Less than 50% of the streambank surfaces covered by vegetation, disruption of streambank vegetation is very high; vegetation has been removed to 2 inches or less in average stubble height.
9. Condition of Banks (see page 68)	Banks stable, no evidence of erosion or bank failure; little potential for future problems.	Moderately stable; infrequent, small areas of erosion mostly healed over.	Moderately unstable; up to 60% of banks in site have areas of erosion; high erosion potential during floods.	Unstable; many eroded areas; "raw" areas frequent along straight sections and bends; obvious bank collapse or failure; 60-100% of bank has erosional scars.
10. Riparian Vegetative Zone Width (see page 68)	Width of riparian zone >50 feet; no evidence of human activities (i.e., parking lots, roadbeds, clear-cuts, mowed areas, or crops) within the riparian zone.	Width of riparian zone 35-40 feet.	Width of riparian zone 20-35 feet.	Width of riparian zone <20 feet.

HABITAT CHARACTERISTICS DEFINITIONS

Use the habitat characteristic (parameter) definitions and guidance that follows when completing the habitat assessment field data form. Rocky-bottom streams (Piedmont Streams) are generally fast moving streams with beds that are made up to gravel/cobbles/boulders in any combination and that have definite riffle areas.

- 1. Attachment Sites for Macroinvertebrates are essentially the amount of living space or hard substrates (rocks, snags) available for aquatic insects and snails. Many insects begin their life underwater in streams and need to attach themselves to rocks, logs, branches, or other submerged substrates. The greater the variety and number of available living spaces or attachment sites, the greater the variety of insects in the stream. Optimally, there should be a predominance of cobble, and boulders and gravel should be common. The availability of suitable living spaces for macroinvertebrates decreases as cobble becomes less abundant and boulders, gravel, or bedrock become more prevalent.
- 2. Embeddedness refers to the extent to which rocks (gravel, cobble, and boulders) are surrounded by, covered, or sunken into the silt, sand, or mud of the stream bottom. Generally, as rocks become embedded, the living spaces available to macroinvertebrates and fish for shelter, spawning, and egg incubation are decreased.
 - To estimate the percent of embeddedness, observe the amount of silt or finer sediments overlying and surrounding the rocks. If kicking does not dislodge the rocks or cobbles, they may be greatly embedded. It may be useful to lift a few rocks and observe how much of the rock (e.g., 1/2, 1/3) is darker due to algal growth.
- 3. Shelter for Fish includes the relative quantity and variety of natural structures in the stream, such as fallen trees, logs, and branches, large rocks, and undercut banks that are available to fish for hiding, sleeping, or laying eggs. A wide variety of submerged structures in the stream provide fish with many living spaces; the more living spaces in a stream, the more types of fish the stream can support.
- 4. Channel Alteration is basically a measure of large-scale changes in the shape of the stream channel. Many streams in urban and agricultural areas have

been straightened, deepened (e.g. dredged), or diverted into concrete channels, often for flood control purposes. Such streams have far fewer natural habitats for fish, macroinvertebrates, and plants than do naturally meandering streams. Channel alteration is present when the stream runs through a concrete channel; when artificial embankments, riprap, and other forms of artificial bank stabilization or structures are present; when the stream is very straight for significant distances; when dams, bridges, and flow altering structures such as combined sewer overflow pipes are present; when the stream is of uniform depth due to dredging, and when other such changes have occurred.

Signs that indicate the occurrence of dredging include straightened, deepened, and otherwise uniform stream channels, and the removal of streamside vegetation to provide access to the stream for dredging equipment.

5. Sediment Deposition is a measure of the amount

of sediment that has been deposited in the stream channel and the changes to the stream bottom that have occurred as a result of the deposition. High levels of sediment deposition create an unstable and continually changing environment that is unsuitable for many aquatic organisms.

Sediments are naturally deposited in areas where the stream flow is reduced, such as pools and bends, or where flow is obstructed. These deposits can lead to the formation of islands, shoals, or point bars (sediments that build up in the stream, usually at the beginning of a meander) or can result in the complete filling of pools. To determine whether or not these sediment deposits are

new, look for vegetation growing on them; new

sediments will not yet have been colonized by

vegetation.

6. Stream Velocity and Depth Combinations are important to the maintenance of aquatic communities. Restrictions to normal velocity and/or the filling of pools will affect the organisms living in the stream by reducing the dissolved oxygen that is available and by slowing down the movement of food items. Streams function best when the movement of water continually replenishes the supply of oxygen and food, and does not become stagnant.

Slow velocity is generally described as water moving **less than (<) 1 foot/second**

Fast velocity is generally described as water moving greater than (>) 1 foot/second

Shallow water is generally described as **less** than (<) 1.5 feet

Deep water is generally described as **greater** than (>) 1.5 feet

Four general categories of velocity and depth are optimal for benthic macroinvertebrate and fish communities. The best streams will have all four velocity/depth combinations and can maintain a wide variety of aquatic life:

- (1) slow, shallow
- (2) slow, deep
- (3) fast, deep
- (4) fast, shallow

Depth can be estimated by standing in the stream at various points. If the water level comes to below the bottom of your knee cap, it can be considered shallow. If it reaches above the bottom of your knee cap, consider it deep. Also, you can use the measuring rope to measure the length of your leg to the knee cap to judge depth.

To estimate velocity, use the measuring rope to mark off 10-foot areas of stream in the same general areas where you measured depth. Drop a twig in the stream and count the number of seconds it takes for the stick to travel the 10 feet. Generally it is best to do this in run and pool areas since velocity is difficult to measure in riffles as the twig may get caught up by rocks. Divide 10 by the number of seconds to determine velocity in "feet per second." For example:

If the twig took 6 seconds to travel the 10 foot distance, then divide 6 seconds into 10 feet, which is equal to 1.4 ft/sec. In this case, the velocity would be considered fast, as it is greater than 1 ft/sec.

Since water in riffle areas tends to have the greatest velocity, you can assume that riffle velocity is faster than velocity in either the run or pool areas you measure.

7. Channel Flow Status is the percent of the existing channel that is filled with water. The flow status will change as the channel enlarges or as flow decreases as a result of dams and other obstruc-

- tions, diversions for irrigation, or drought. When water does not cover much of the streambed, the amount of living area for aquatic organisms is limited.
- 8. Bank Vegetative Protection measures the amount of the stream bank that is covered by natural (i.e. growing wild and not obviously planted) vegetation. The root systems of plants growing on stream banks help hold soil in place, reducing erosion. Vegetation on banks provides shade for fish and macroinvertebrates, and serves as a food source by dropping leaves and other organic matter into the stream. Ideally, a variety of vegetation should be present, including trees, shrubs, and grasses. Vegetative disruption may occur when the grasses and plants on the stream banks are mowed or grazed upon, or the trees and shrubs are cut back or cleared.
- 9. Condition of Banks measures erosion potential and whether the stream banks are eroded. Steep banks are more likely to collapse and suffer from erosion than are gently sloping banks and are therefore considered to have a high erosion potential. Signs of erosion include crumbling, unvegetated banks, exposed tree roots, and exposed soil. Bank failure and the subsequent collapse of portions of the stream bank is referred to as bank sloughing.
- 10. The Riparian Vegetative Zone Width is defined here as the width of natural vegetation from the edge of the stream bank. The riparian vegetative zone is a buffer zone to pollutants entering a stream from runoff; it also controls erosion and provides stream habitat and nutrient input into the stream. A wide, relatively undisturbed riparian vegetative zone reflects a healthy stream system; narrow, far less useful riparian zones occur when roads, parking lots, fields, lawns and other artificially cultivated areas, bare soil, rocks, or buildings are near the stream bank. The presence of "old fields" (i.e., previously developed agricultural fields allowed to convert to natural conditions) should rate higher than fields in continuous or periodic use. In arid areas, the riparian vegetative zone can be measured by observing the width of the area dominated by riparian or water-loving plants, such as willows, marsh grasses, and cottonwood trees.